

DEAF MUTES' JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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The New York Institution.

THE following is a part of Principal Currier's recent Annual Report, and is a philosophical and scholarly presentation that will surely interest and enlighten the layman and teacher alike:—

The causes of deafness, recorded from the statement of parents and friends, at the time of the admission of the pupil, were as follows:—

Accidents	2
Blows	2
Catarh	3
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	102
Cramps	1
Consumption of the Stomach	1
Concussion of Brain	1
Diphtheria	3
Eczema	1
Scarlet Fever	26
Congenital	191
Paralysis	1
Spasms	2
Colds	1
Hysteria	1
Marasmus	1
Measles	4
Running Ears	25
Removal of Adenoids	1
Pneumonia	3
Rickets	6
Eye Trouble	1
Vaccination	2
Whooping Cough	1
Typhoid Fever	3
Typhus Fever	1
Unnamed Fevers	3
Falls	29
Heart Trouble	1
Indigestion	2
Growth in the Throat	1
Inflammation of the Ear	1
Worms	1
Lockjaw	1
Convulsions	11
Fright	1
Membrane Croup	1
Unknown	36

The ages at which loss of hearing occurred are as follows:—

Congenital	191
Before one year	33
Before one and two years	66
Two years	50
Three years	27
Four years	22
Five years	12
Six years	15
Seven years	12
Eight years	8
Ten years	6
Eleven years	3
Twelve years	4
Thirteen years	1
Fourteen years	3
Unknown	65

It will readily be seen from a study of these tables that we are confronted with a great variety of individuals of different degrees of mental calibre, as well as variously handicapped in the facility of thought expression, by speech

To provide for the needs and necessities of a group of children so unlike, requires an adjustment of methods so that it may be possible to lead out and develop to the fullest extent the powers that are within the individual. The trend of modern educational thought, with regard to the proper procedure to secure the best development of the normal child, is toward a study of the child as an individual, and avoiding, as far as possible, the moulding of each and every child to the same pattern. Also must be considered the object of the educational effort.

In this Institution we seek to prepare the individual so that he may, at the time of his graduation, be fitted, without further apprenticeship, to take up work, support himself, and, in case of necessity, aid the members of his family.

To accomplish this, we are necessarily compelled to use the variety of methods, which are in each case indicated by the response of the individual to experimental tests.

On admission to the school, every child is tested and taught orally for at least two years, at which time, if the indications are that the latent mentality can be brought out, the mind strengthened and developed more rapidly by a combination of manual spelling and writing, the child is afforded opportunity to use these forms of thought interchange.

For the semi-mute who has become deaf at four years or upwards; for the semi-deaf who has a modicum of ability to perceive sound; it is to be expected that results by oral methods will be reasonably satisfactory, and the individual will be broadened by the assimilation of knowledge and by the ready fluent expression of thought through the use of speech forms.

It must, however, be remembered that to the totally deaf, speech as is generally understood does not exist. The inability to hear renders the enunciation of the speaker merely a series of subtle signs, and the theorists who asserts that speech thrills and arouses the mental activity of the deaf child as it does the hearing child, has failed to consider the deaf child's condition.

Speech without apprehended sound is merely a series of lip signs

THE CONGENTITALLY DEAF CHILD.

As the direct causes of congenital deafness is most generally the absence of vital power in the auditory nerve, or that nerve centre where it has its base, the exciting cause must be sought in conditions that may affect the development of the brain and nerves.

The same arrests of development and malformations of the cerebro-spinal system, which, confined to the organ of hearing, produce deafness, give rise, when they extend to the brain, to idiocy,

epilepsy and paralysis, so that it will readily be seen that in the preparation of a course of procedure in an Institution like ours, where are to be found every variety of deaf children, recognition must be had of physical conditions and the resultants thereof.

We have the largest and, save in one respect, the best appointed school for the deaf in the world, and we have high authority for believing that the results gained by our broad system of procedure, as shown by our graduates, are not surpassed elsewhere.

The Directors of this Institution, since 1819, have repeatedly sent special observers to examine the system and processes of the Schools for the Deaf, both in Europe and America. From these studies has been developed the course of instruction used in this Institution, the oldest Oral School for the Deaf in this country.

Let us be honest and state facts instead of fancies. Seek information from the educated deaf themselves, who know, as no theorist can, the effect of spoken language addressed to the eye.

To those who hear, speech possesses a natural fitness to serve as an expression of thought, as well as a means of intercommunication.

For the congenital deaf, or those who become deaf ere they have learned to speak, articulation is unnatural and, under the most favorable circumstances, is acquired painfully, laboriously and reluctantly.

Instead of addressing that sense which in our marvelous cerebral organization is the chief medium of consciousness and the machinery of reasoning, it is for the deaf child only addressed to the eye and touch.

Articulate words are, for those who never heard, more difficult to remember, more difficult to repeat even mentally, than under the forms of the manual alphabet or writing.

With us and with those who are termed semi-mutes, the written word only recalls the spoken word. With the deaf taught to articulate, the articulation seems to recall and lean upon the written word or some other visible sign.

It is this condition of mentality that leads me to the assertion that the use of the Bell Symbols of Visible Speech is not only of the greatest value in enabling the deaf, after leaving school, to speak fluently and enunciate more clearly, but also to prevent, in great measure, non-use of spoken language and that irresistible desire to revert to the silent methods of thought expression which is generally found among the adult deaf.

The comparison is easily made and should lead educators of the deaf to return to the general use of these Symbols. It is not enough for the teacher alone to be acquainted with these Symbols of Speech Sounds, it is of greater necessity to the deaf, since the mental picture of the symbol inspires his mind to remembrance of values, even as the sound through the ear makes the spoken word a living potential to the hearing.



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
View of Institution Group—Looking Towards the Southwest.

Reason would decide, *a priori*, and experience has abundantly confirmed the decision, that mental development will be more rapid, more likely to raise the deaf child to the intellectual level of the normal child, if, like the latter, he is permitted to use a natural form of expression, one whose elements cling to his memory and impart that stimulus to all form of mental activity excited by free competition and collision with other minds.

To repress the free and easy interchange of thought and ideas, is to imprison the soul and destroy the intellect.

The leading educators of the normal child are agreed upon this, and also the necessity of bending the system of procedure to the individual, since all are not possessed of equal powers of mind or body. Consideration of the first principles will show that the more visible and tangible motions of the organs of speech, awakening to reminiscences of sounds that once thrilled the sensorium, are for the true deaf but motions, and by their evanescence fail to arouse to activity the person to whom they are presented. They do not, and by their nature cannot, thrill as do the words addressed to the ear.

It is to be regretted that, year after year, public enthusiasm and parental solicitude are excited by statements that deaf children from birth are taught to speak as normal people speak, and to read on the lips with such marvelous facility that a casual observer may hold conversation with such pupil without suspecting his deafness. These instances are presented so forcibly that the unformed come to believe that such proficiency is possible to all the deaf, and it seems impossible to show that it is only so in the case of especially gifted individuals—the rare exception, the genius of the generation.

The cold, severe fact, that it is not possible for every deaf child to speak clearly, intelligibly and euphoniously, nor for all to acquire a facility of reading, interpreting and understanding the rapid motions of the lips of the speaker, does not easily compete for the public attention with the glowing, attractive fiction, because an understanding of the limitation imposed by deafness is not possessed by the majority of educated and intelligent people.

Within the last few years, in this country, considerable effort has been made to conduct the education of the deaf in Day Schools, for the ostensible reason that Institutions fail to give the value of home training, home influences, home surroundings, etc

Can we not profit by experiences of other countries?

Must we impair the usefulness of a generation of the deaf, because we will not heed the lesson that may be gained from the experiences of France, Belgium and Germany?

In Europe more than half a century ago, public opinion was in favor of turning over the instruction of the deaf to the teachers of the common schools, thereby securing for them the advantages of

home training and refining home influences. Leading men in France, Belgium and Germany, labored to show that special instructions were unnecessary for the deaf, and that they could receive all the instruction they needed, or were capable of receiving, in public schools, along with hearing brothers and sisters.

The seductive promises thus held out, led the governmental authorities of these countries to give all possible facility for trying such experiment.

In general the results of these experiments were complete failures, except in some few cases, where the deaf possessed rare quickness and docility, and some hearing ability.

This movement, as stated by the then head of the School for the Deaf in Brussels, Chanoine De Haerne, was productive of benefit to the cause of deaf-mute education, in that the movement brought to public notice many deaf children who otherwise would have grown up uneducated, through the negligence of ignorant relatives and parents, and excited in their behalf an interest on the part of intelligent persons, which finally resulted, when the failure of the common school instruction became apparent, in the deaf being sent to special institutions.

Thus it was that these institutions gained in number of pupils, through the very measure to do away with them.

One of our graduates, in whom was developed while in this school an ability to interpret speech sounds when addressed to the ear, entered an agricultural college in the State of Connecticut, pursued successfully a three years course, and is now finishing in the University of Wisconsin. It would be manifestly unfair to take this individual as the unit of measure for all the semi-deaf, and

insist that this attainment should be possible for every person included in this class.

By reference to the report made by the Board of Directors by the Committee on the Annual Examinations, it will be seen that there were thirty oral classes, and fourteen manual classes, which followed in the various grades the Syllabus for Elementary Schools, prescribed by the Department of Education at Albany.

This comparison of orally taught classes with those manually taught is not a permanent proportion, but changes each year with the character of pupils in attendance.

The Course of Instruction was enlarged by the introduction, in May last, of the "Montessori System" for young children. Its value to the normal Italian is stated to be so great, but we are confronted with entirely different conditions and, therefore, must await the results of our tests before estimating its practical worth to the deaf of America.

Other special features of our course of instruction are the use of musical harmonies to enliven the pupils themselves, and to accentuate the value of rhythmic exercises, folk dances, kindergarten games, and also in exercises arranged for the cultivation and development of the voice.

Training in Band and Field Music has a permanent place in our course, since the experimental stage has long been past and the results so marked that to abandon it would be to defraud the deaf child of a most important factor, not only in his mental, but especially his physical development.

The Military training and discipline continue. The ready, prompt and cheerful obedience to a central authority; the erect carriage of body and the inculcation of habits of courtesy and self-respect, which are the fruits of this procedure, testify to its necessity for the deaf. It is the counter-balance to that extreme of encouraging the untrained, unformed mind to disregard all consideration for the rights of others, and will prevent excessive selfishness. It will certainly eliminate the possibility of educational anarchy as well as a disregard of civil laws.

Three of our graduates have been given places in three institutions for the deaf, for the purpose of introducing this phase of development which was inaugurated in this Institution.

In this connection it would seem appropriate to note the missionary work of our Moving Picture Films of the cadets in Military Ceremonies Butts' Rifle Drill, and two recitations in the Sign Language by Professor William G. Jones, which have been exhibited during the year at Schools for the Deaf, in Flint, Mich.; Council Bluffs, Ia.; Sulphur, Okla.; Oakland, Cal.; Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.; and also before the Central Kansas Association of the Deaf, at Wichita, Kan.; the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, at Springfield, O.; the New England Gallaudet Association of the Deaf; and the Catholic Society of the Deaf, at Rochester, N. Y.

Deaf-Mutes' Journal

NEW YORK, JUNE 19, 1913.

EDWIN A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published by the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at West 163d Street and Ft. Washington Ave.) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS.

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Contributions, Subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.
Station M, New York.

"He's true to God who's true to man:
Wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
'Neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves,
And not for all the race."

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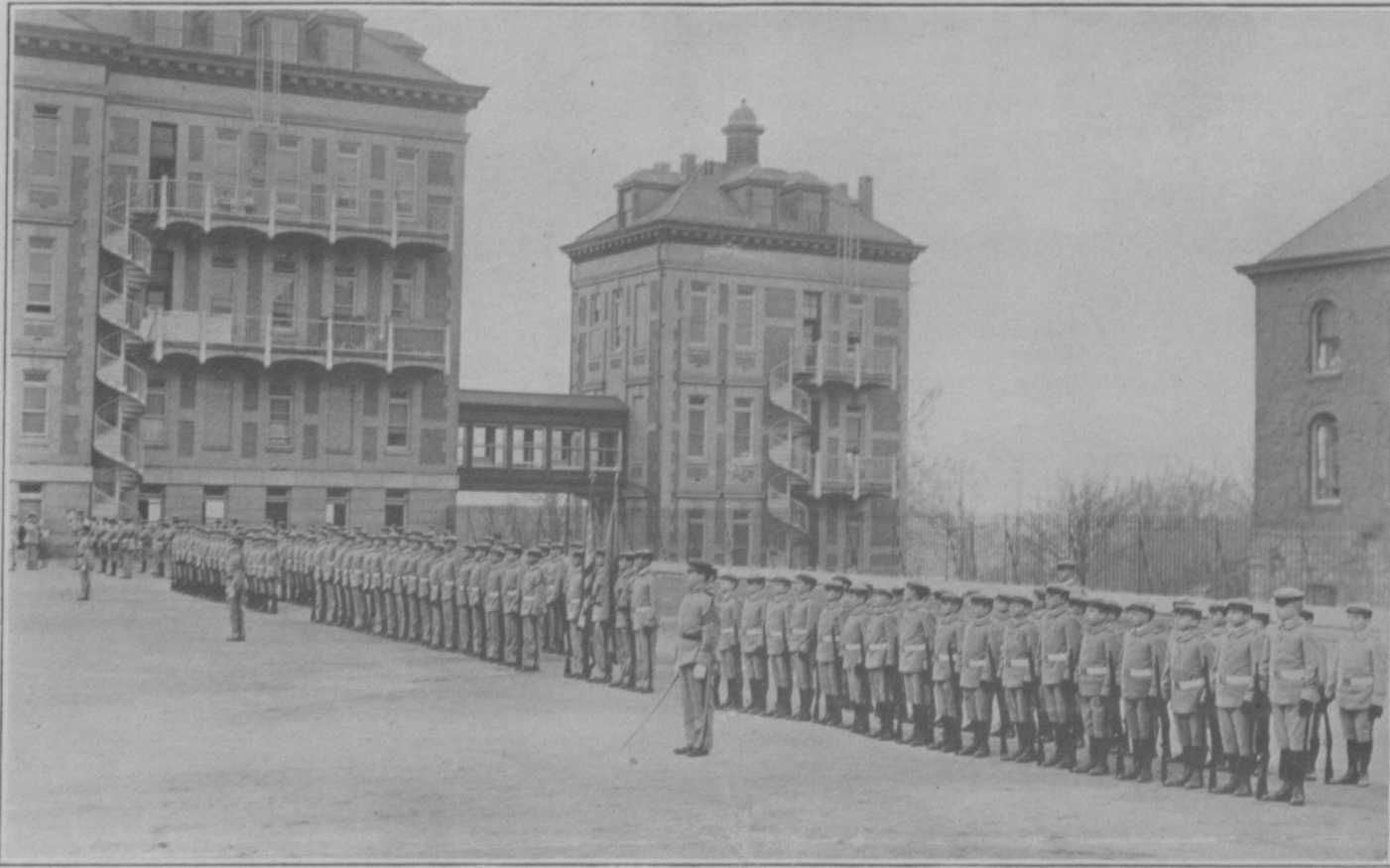
THIS issue of the JOURNAL illustrates in picture and word the great and thorough and uplifting work of the New York Institution for the Education of the Deaf.

On a platform in the open air, viewed by thousands seated upon a sloping lawn, the Commencement Exercises are annually held. They elucidate the graded and varied methods employed with the deaf from the beginning to the end of their scholastic career. Beginning with the little tots of the kindergarten, grade after grade exhibits to wondering and admiring audiences the accomplishments of a single term. And this is not done by picked pupils, but by entire classes in the several grades, until the graduating class finally exemplifies in the blushing beauty of the girls, the frank and manly bearing of the boys, and the intelligence of each, just what kind of material Fanwood sends forth to be useful members of society and the home, and efficient workers in the beehives of business activity.

The Fanwood graduate is fitted for the duties of life. He enters the world equipped with a goodly amount of fundamental knowledge. Mentally and physically he is ready for the competition and stress of the world's conflicts. He has been trained to industry, and been educated along lines of some trade or avocation. He possesses the sense of individual responsibility that will enable him to stand alone and make his way in the world unassisted. He has been taught that favors come only to those who merit them, and that the gospel of labor points the path to success and happiness.

We who bear the scars of the world's battles know what it is to fight. But these boys and girls, on the threshold of manhood and womanhood, have the ambition and courage and confidence that will carry them over the obstacles that surely must be met and overcome.

"This is the gospel of labor: ring it ye bells of the kirk!
The Lord of Love came down from above to live with the men who work.
This is the rose that He planted, here in the thorn-curst soil:
Heaven is blest with perfect rest, but the blessing of earth is toil."



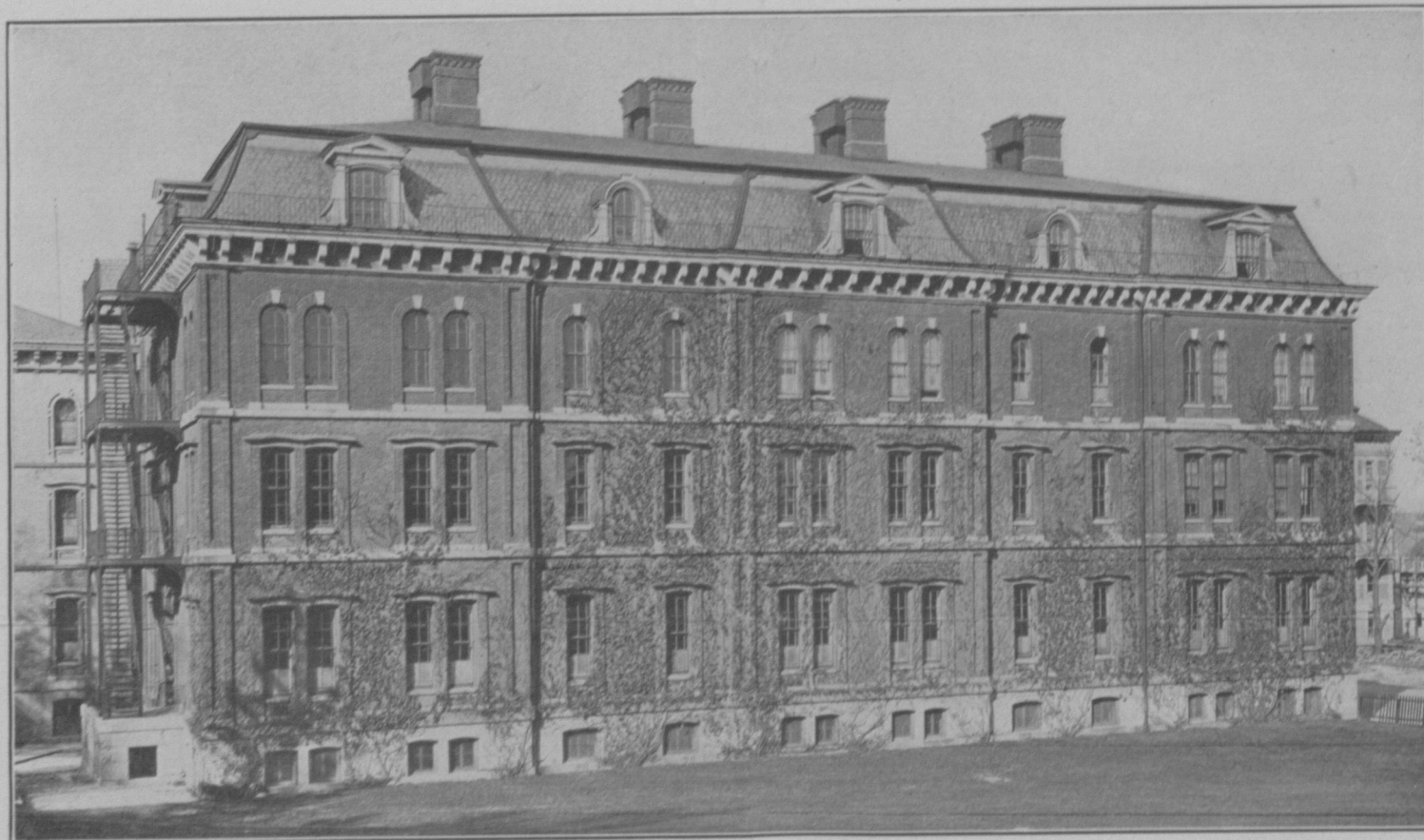
NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
Founder's Day—Reviewing the Cadet Battalion.

Commencement Day at Fanwood.



THE NINETY-FIFTH Commencement of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was held on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 17th, 1913, at three o'clock. The school year will close on June 18th. The program for the day was as follows:—

But the modern educational methods of today frequently fail to come up to this standard. This may be using too strong terms, but it must be admitted that the education of the average man or woman is not all that is to be desired. Upon leaving school, many start forth, obeying the edict of the Creator to conquer the world, but with their puny store of knowledge, a mere dabbling into various studies, without a stable foundation in any one, are sooner or later borne down by the undertow of competition. Often the smattering of education makes them feel above mere manual labor, and it creates in them a desire to enter professions



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
ACADEMICAL BUILDING.—150 x 55 feet.

1. Prayer.
11. Address by the President of the Institution.
111. Exercises by the Pupils, conducted by the Principal.

1. Salutatory Address, with Essay, "True Value of an Education," by Sarah A. Treadwell.

SALUTATORY ADDRESS.

In behalf of the Class of 1913 I extend to the friends, and well-wishers of this institution, who have assembled here to day, a most hearty welcome.

To-day we have reached a milestone in our lives. We are to leave this institution that has so long protected us, and enter a harder and sterner school—the school of life. We go fully prepared, for we have learned how to fill our particular place in the plan of the universe.

While we are glad to go, yet in our cup of gladness there is one bitter drop, and that is leaving behind us all who have been so good to us throughout our schooldays—Principal, teachers and officers.

From them we have received much, but have little to give in return save gratitude and loyalty to all the traditions of this institution.

In this our final day at this school, we will endeavor to show you some of the things which we are able to accomplish because of the instruction here received.

Again I bid you, one and all, a most hearty welcome.

THE VALUE OF EDUCATION.

"Education is not filling the mind with knowledge, but turning the eye of the soul towards the light."—Plato.

The real value of education lies in the fact that it should train pupils to become self-supporting men and women, to reason for themselves, to find a companionship in books and nature, to inspire lofty ideals and to strengthen character.

already overcrowded, while at the same time there is a great demand for skilled laborers and high wages are paid for efficient services. But too many have "hitched their wagons to stars," and never do anything to realize the dreams of their ambitions.

How can they realize their ideals if they have not had sufficient training?

True education teaches us to develop our reasoning powers rather than our memory. This broadens our mind and gives us a real idea of the significance of life.

A great blessing of education is the power to read and to understand with clearness the great thoughts and writings of master minds.

To be a "live wire" in this world of competition, does not depend upon the amount of stored-up information we possess, but upon the desire to win and ability to keep up with the times.

Education should inspire lofty ideals, and by those ideals we could better the conditions of those around us. All evil influences would be abolished. Weapons of destruction would be relegated to museums, for it is not real education that teaches us to slay our fellowmen. All this in time shall come to pass, for the knowledge accumulated to day, is but stepping-stones to a greater era of civilization.

2. Presentation of Cooking Class Methods.
3. Kindergarten Exercises.
4. Graduating Essay, "The United States and Japan," by James P. Gallagher.
5. Graduating Essay, "Woman's True Sphere," by Lucille C. Lefé.
6. Graduating Essay, "School Days," by Anna Klaus.
- MUSIC BY VAN BAAR.
7. Primary, Intermediate and Advanced Oral Exercises
8. Presentation by the Band and Field Music.
 1. "Tannhauser," March, - - - Wagner
 2. "Schubert's Serenade" - - - Ab
 3. "Evening Star" - - - Wagner
 4. "Pilgrim Chorus" - - - Wagner
 5. "My Maryland," - - - Mygrant

9. Art Work with the Deaf.

10. Military Exhibit by C Company.

MUSIC BY VAN BAAR.

11. Presentation of Gymnasium Work.

12. Graduating Essay, "The Immigration Problem," with Valedictory, by Alice M. Tracy.

IMMIGRATION.

"Nor deem the irrevocable past,
As wholly wasted, wholly vain,
If rising on its wreck at last,
To something nobler we attain."

This quotation probably explains why in earlier days so many immigrants came to our shores.

In their native country they saw no chance for advancement, and being self-reliant and energetic, they took chances of success in a new country. It was their ambition that led them forth.

These people represented a thrifty class, and for this reason their coming was encouraged, and they were respected. Thus our Immigration problem is in reality a new one, for the foreigners of Northern Europe were self-respecting and independent, but the United States has felt a great deal of inconvenience from the constant influx of a lower grade of foreigners from the warmer countries of Europe.

This class is being preyed upon every day. Being strangers in a strange land, they are easily swindled; and easily turned from the straight course, to lives of crime and shame, thus they prove a menace to our institutions which are established on a principle of freedom and equality. The difficulty of preventing this condition is evident, when we remember that it is not native Americans who prepare these traps and pitfalls, but a low class of foreigners who at one time were in the same condition, and know exactly how to proceed most skilfully.

It is pitiful and heartbreaking to watch the immigrants as they step ashore at the Battery. They dance for joy at the thought of American freedom, little knowing the sufferings and hardships they may be called upon to endure before reaching the goal for which they are striving. It is our duty to educate them and see that they are started in the right path. This is a free country of which all white races are welcome to participate, and it would be entirely wrong to forbid them to land. What can be done to better conditions? Schools should be established where the American language could be taught, and where the true spirit of American freedom could be emphasized and thoroughly explained.

It requires patience and tact to handle the problem, but "Rome was not built in a day." Everybody should take an interest in this great movement, not for their own benefit alone, but for the larger and more patriotic benefit to the whole nation.

VALEDICTORY.

To the Members of the Board of Directors:—We, the graduating class of 1913, wish to express our heartfelt thanks to you, for your great kindness in giving us the splendid opportunity to remain here throughout our school years.

We are now about to tread the thorny paths of life, but it is through you we are prepared to take the final step.

We are deeply grateful for all the consideration shown us. Once more let us express our hearty thanks.

Beloved Principal, Teachers, and Officers:—The time has come when we are no longer under your care, but about to embark upon the hard voyage of life.

We cannot realize that after to day we will be pupils in the school of life, and not at "Fanwood."

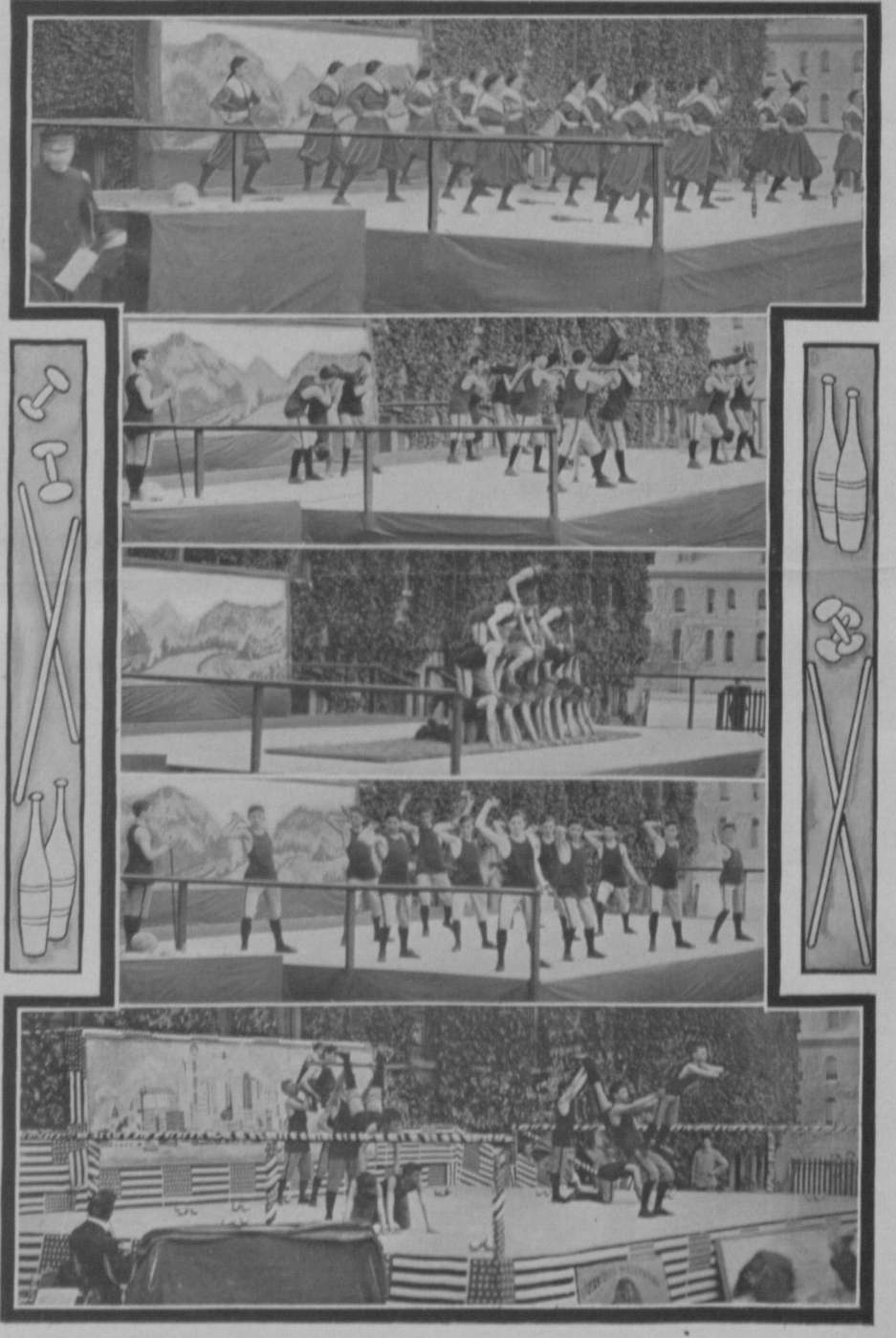
Your long-enduring patience in helping to form our characters, and guide our thoughts, is now fully appreciated. Our dear Principal has been to us a "Father," sympathetic, tender, and loving, sharing our joys and sympathizing with us in our sorrows.

Once again let us thank you, dear Principal and teachers, for your never-to-be-forgotten kindness. May it be your privilege long to continue in the good work you have chosen.

Graduates and Classmates:—Dear friends, it is sad to think we must part. Our friendship has been like a wide-spreading tree, our love for each other ever increasing, and our joys have been as



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF & DUMB.
Rhythmic Voice Culture Exercises.



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF & DUMB
Commencement Day—Exhibition by Gymnasium Classes.



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
Dedicating the Class Ivy.

numerous as the leaves. Let us sow seeds of love, and watch it carefully that the tree of friendship may ever remain in full bloom, ever swelling, ever expanding. Remember Loyalty is our class motto; we may see hard times, but that we must expect. Let us be loyal to our purpose, and in the end we will surely accomplish what we seek.

The school days are fast slipping behind us, we could not stay them if we would. We must follow the natural stream. Let us go forth nobly, and look the future squarely in the face, resting assured that the benefits derived from our beloved Alma Mater will guide us safely through all the storms of our rough voyage. In parting, I bid you all a most fond farewell.

IV. Report on the Annual Examination, by the Chairman of the Committee on Instruction.

V. Distribution of Diplomas, Certificates and Prizes.

Certificates of good scholarship for the five years' course were given to:—Mendel Berman, Herbert Carpenter, Ida Chish, Annie Cramor, Mary Croker, Michele Ciavolino, Gdale Dlugaz, Louis Edwards, George Freyer, Alice Fields, Annie Fisher, Charles Golden, Yetta Greenstein, James P. Gallagher, Florence M. Gaunt, Geo. F. T. Hicks, Jr., Milton Haberman, Olive Joseph, Harry Klein, Charles Klein, Ida Katz, Bertha Kranser, Julius Kamanovitz, Victor Lind, Robert Longworth, William G. Lux, Martha Muller, Marion C. McCoy, Rebecca Mishkin, John Nesgood, David Polinski, Charles Phillips, Goldie Rosenswajke, Joseph Rubin, Morris Rubin, Philip Rader, Amelia Stenz, Moses Schnapp, Samuel Seigel, Harry Selditch, Arthur Tabachnick, George Walther, Irene Wilken, August Wriede.

Diplomas for the eight years' course were given to Herman Cammann, Anna H. Engelhardt, Benjamin Goldstein, Anna H. Klaus, Esther Karinski, Leonard Kramer, Isidore Levy, Lucille C. Lef, Armando Oliveri, Carrie L. Lanz, Charles Sabella, Gladys Wren.

Diplomas of the highest grade were given to Alice M. Tracy and Sarah A. Treadwell, who have completed a full course of three years' study in the High Class.

The prizes for Shirtmaking were conferred on Elsie Luff and Annie M. Bennett.

The prizes for Dressmaking were conferred on Lucille C. Lef and Esther Karinski.

The prizes for Plain Sewing were conferred on Olive Joseph and Thursia LaMour.

The prizes for proficiency in Cooking were awarded as follows:

- Seventh Female Oral—Lena Herschliefer.
- Sixth Female Oral—Katie Ross.
- Fifth Female Manual—Annie Cramer.
- Fourth B Male Oral—August Herdtfelder.
- Fourth Mixed Oral—Heseli Bellin.
- Third Mixed Manual—Annie Carroll.
- Third Mixed Oral—Herbert Van Orman.
- Second Female Manual—Ray Reichert.
- First A Oral—Benjamin Cohen.
- First B Oral—Tillio Troupiansky.

The prizes for speed and accuracy in typesetting, punctuality and good conduct during the year, originality and taste in job work, and general knowledge of printing, were awarded as follows:

- First Grade—John J. O'Brien.
- Second Grade—Jean P. Gruet.
- Third Grade—Moses A. Rosenberg.
- Fourth Grade—Max Cohen.

The prize for Press Work was awarded to James P. Gallagher.

The prize for marked improvement and good conduct was awarded to Moses Schnapp.

A prize for application and progress was awarded to Max Hoffman.

Prizes were given to the pupils of each division for proficiency in their respective trades, viz:—

CARPENTERS

Morning Division—First Prize, Charles Sabella; Second Prize, Charles G. Golden.

Afternoon Division—First Prize, Samuel Seigel; Second Prize, Armando Oliveri.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING AND GLAZING.

First Prize, William Burke; Second Prize, Herbert Carpenter; Third Prize, John Livingston; Fourth Prize, Charles L. Drake.

From the interest of the bequest made to the Institution by the late Madame Jumel, the following prizes were awarded in the department of Art:

Prize for Special Art Course—Walter E. Kadel; Prize for Clay Modelling—Walter G. St. Clair; Prize for Pottery Building—Fanny Paul; Prize for Illustration—First, Sarah A. Treadwell; Second, Carrie L. Lanz.

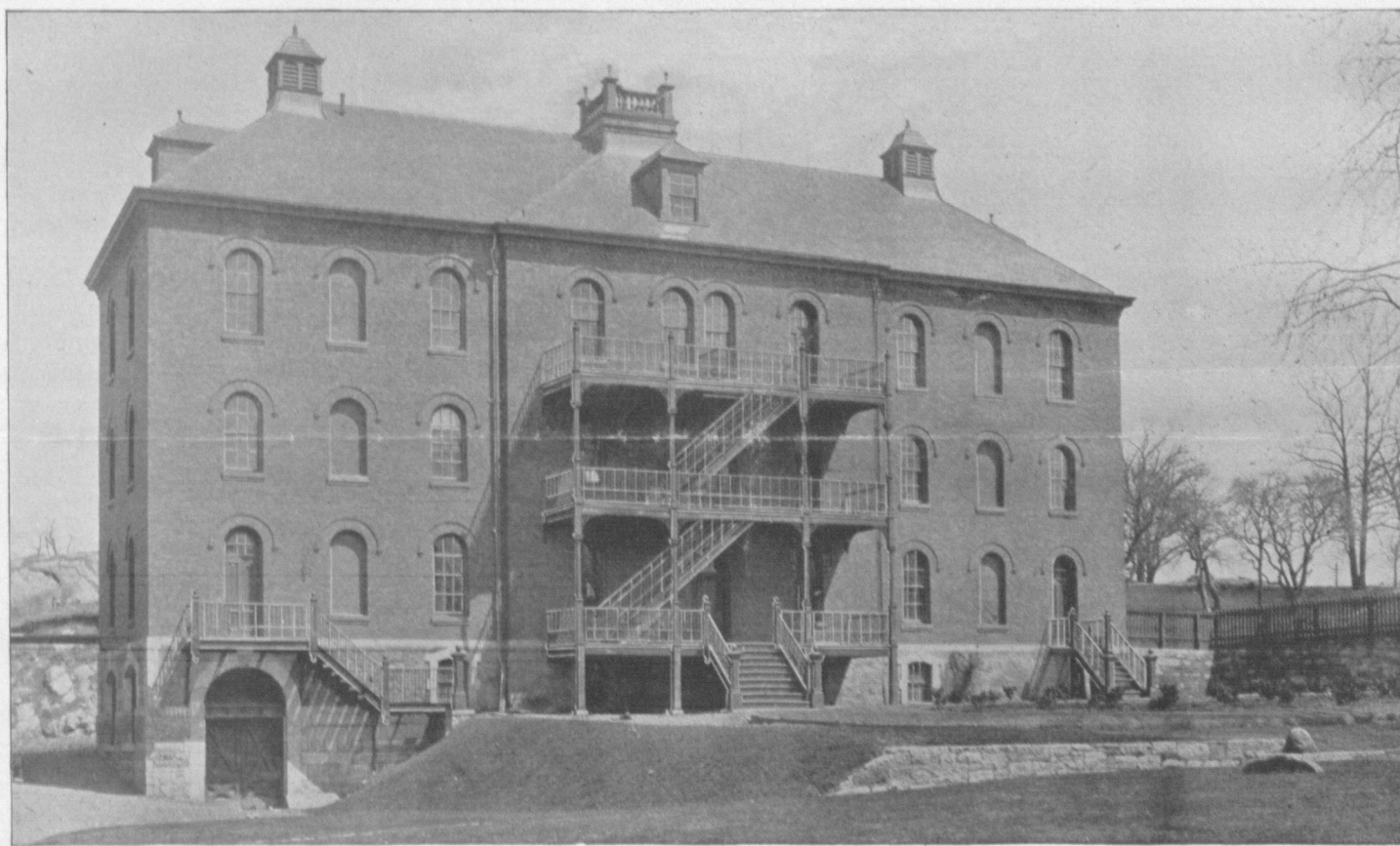
SCHOOL ART PRIZES.

Advanced—first prize, Jean Paul Gruet; second prize, Amelia Stenz. Intermediate—first prize, Lillie Lieberz; second prize, Jennie Skulnik. Primary—first prize, George H. St. Clair; second prize, Aurelio Ruggiero; third prize, Leo D. Monitoff; fourth prize, Frank Prims.

The Henry J. Haight prizes for painting were awarded as follows:—First prize, Michael Ciavolino; second prize, Cecelia Gilmore; third prize, Lu ille C. Lef.

A prize for general excellence was awarded to Walter E. Kadel.

The Archibald D. Russell Gold Medals, for highest proficiency in the school of the soldier, were awarded to Cadet Joseph Rubin, "A" Company; Cadet Harry Shapiro, "B" Company; Cadet Louis Cassinelli, "C" Company.



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
The Trades School Building—100 x 30.

The Principal's Gold Medal, for the best drill officer, was awarded to Cadet Captain Walter E. Kadel.

The medals provided by General George Moore Smith, for marked excellence in military drill, were awarded to Cadets Francis Smith and Joseph Milewski, "A" Company; Cadets Frederick Parker and Emanuel Kerner, "B" Company, and Cadets Albert Neger and Milton Steinberg, "C" Company.

The medal for General Excellence in Field Music, was awarded to Herman Cammann.

The Cary Testimonial, for superiority in character and scholarship, was awarded to Amelia E. Stenz.

The Demitt Prize, for character and scholarship, was awarded to Carrie L. Lanz.

The Frissell Prize, for unremitting effort and successful attainment, whether in language, signs, poetry, or other studies embraced in the Intermediate Course, was awarded to Bertha Kranser.

The Alstyn Prize, for general excellence of character and perseverance in well doing, was awarded to Milton Haberman.

The Eliza Mott Prize, for improvement in character, was awarded to Charles Sabella.

The Dennistoun Prize, for superiority in English Composition, was awarded to Sarah A. Treadwell.

The prize offered by the Hollywood Fraternity of Deaf-Mutes to the female pupil who shall, in the opinion of the Principal, have made the greatest progress during the year, was awarded to Thursia Lamour.

The prize provided by the League of Elect Surds, the Fraternal Society of the adult deaf in the city of New York, to be conferred annually upon the male graduate who shall, in the judgment of the Principal, have made best progress in all departments during the year, was awarded to Leonard Kramer.

The testimonial to be conferred every year, in accordance with the terms of the bequest to this Institution, by the late Harriet Stoner, upon such pupil in this Institution as has not acquired any knowledge through the ear, and at the time of graduation shall be found to have attained the highest comparative excellence in character and study, was awarded to Anna Klaus.

The Holbrook Gold Medal, for highest excellence in all studies pursued in the High Class, was awarded to Alice M. Tracy.

VII. "All America," recited in signs by the choir and sung by the audience, accompanied by Van Baar.

My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty;
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died!
Land of the Pilgrim's pride!
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee—
Land of the noble free—
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above.

I love thy inland seas,
Thy sweet magnolia trees,
Thy palms and pines;
Thy canyons, wild and deep;
Thy prairies' boundless sweep,
Thy Rocky mountains steep,
Thy deepest mines.

I love thy silvery strands,
Thy Golden Gate that stands
Afront the West;
Thy sweet and crystal air,
Thy sunlight everywhere—
O land beyond compare,
I love thee best!

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees,
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake;
Let all that breathe partake;
Let rocks their silence break—
The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God! to thee,
Author of liberty,
To thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King.

VIII. Benediction.

TAPS.

The Class Ivy was dedicated in the afternoon of Thursday, June 12th. Escorted by the Band, the procession of graduates, led by Principal Currier and Dr. Fox, and followed by the teachers, marched to the northeast corner of the Academic Building, where the ceremonies occurred.

After an address by Principal Currier, Miss Alice Tracy delivered the—

IVY ORATION.

Dear Principal, Teachers, and Members of the Graduating Class:—To-day we have come to dedicate our Class Ivy, with feelings of joy, that are not without their share of fear and sorrow.

Fear, because to day, like so many untried fledglings, we will leave the old home next to try our wings. There will perhaps be many failures, but by keeping to the teachings of this school, we shall ever rise again. A great world lies before us, and we stand at its door with reluctant feet. We have come to the parting of our ways; one shall go this way, and one shall go that way, and perhaps never the twain may meet. Our school days are the happiest days of our lives, but we do not realize it until they are finished; we fret and complain and wish they were over, but no sooner will we be out in the cruel world, than we shall want to come back.

Report of the Industrial Bureau.

Please consider this as the regular report of the Industrial Bureau as well as a final appeal to the deaf for a creditable exhibit at the Cleveland Meeting of the N. A. D. in August.

I do not intend to make this an itemized report, but just a rough statement as to how my books stand to date, since my last statement, issued in November, 1911. The following sums have been sent in: by Harry Buell, of Chicago, collected at Columbus, at the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf Meeting, \$8.75; Mr. Louis A. Cohen collected \$27.50 from forty-two of the deaf of Greater New York. Of this, he remitted fifty percent or \$13.75. Mr. Cohen is giving out a great deal of his time, helping out in the Empire State. I allowed him fifty percent to enable him to devote all the time possible in getting together an exhibit that would be a credit to the deaf of New York City. Mr. Rothert, of Nebraska, sent in \$3.50, collected by James Macek, of South Omaha, and Mrs. Mattie Thomas, of New York, sent in \$2.00 a few days ago. This is all that has been received. All bills have been paid, and we have a balance of \$3.35.

I was forced to abandon the tour in the interests of the N. A. D., that I had about half completed last winter, at Detroit, because of unjust criticism of my management of the Bureau. One individual stated that I was a "grafter," and another that I was using N. A. D. money to further my plans to get the presidency of the N. A. D. Neither party dare make the charge to my face, either in private or public. During the past two years, I have traveled over five thousand miles, trying to do something to help and advertise the N. A. D., and out of my fund I have spent only \$20.00 for my expenses. Five dollars was spent on the Buffalo meeting. The deaf of that city stood for the rest. Five dollars was used at Cleveland and the Columbus Association of the Deaf furnished another \$5.00 towards my expenses. When I decided to give up my trip at Detroit, I drew to the amount of \$10.00, or one-third of my expenses for the trip home. I went into my own pocket for the balance. In fact I am out about \$150.00, but as long as my work was appreciated I was willing to give two or three times that much.

As to the presidency of the N. A. D., I will state that my friend of the South Dakota faculty was the first one to suggest my name for the place. At the time he did so, I promised him I would consider the matter. To-day I will state that there is not an office in the N. A. D., either elective or by appointment, that I would accept under any consideration. I intend to give up my present office at the Cleveland Meeting. For the coming three years I want to give my entire time to my personal affairs.

As to the value of the trip I made last winter, I wish to state that I believe I learned more of the deaf and ideas for their good in six weeks than I have in other fields in the past six years. I know the educated deaf all over the country appreciate the good work being done in their interests, by such men as Fox, Veditz, Hodgson, Hanson, Spear, Regensburg, McGregor, and hundreds of others, whose names appear often in public print. But let me tell you there are hundreds of others hid away here and there throughout the country who are doing wonders in helping to give the deaf a good name. It's a treat to meet such men as Gibson, of Chicago; Bristol, of Flint; Hoel, of Detroit; McGuire, of La Crosse; Nelson and Broeher, of Davenport; and many others that space will not permit of mention. These men are sober and industrious and are thoroughly up-to-date in their chosen fields of labor. The good they do is mainly in the Industrial World, and there is just where the deaf need a helping hand, as at least ninety-seven percent of them are bread winners.

The tour gave me a great deal of information for the deaf and the heads of schools. I am indeed sorry I could not have carried it out to the end. I hope my successor will try such a trip as I made, and that the deaf instead of knocking will stand together and help him along. It's for their good and betterment. My report at Cleveland will cover all the good things of value to the deaf that I came in touch with on my two tours.

And now you are going to Cleveland to be sure. Are you going to take along something for the exhibit? Do! and yes, take along something made by your deaf friends. We want 2000 exhibits. We want two exhibits for down town show windows. We want a hummer for the Headquarters Hotel lobby. And right here, Bro. Frats, take notice! I want a group photo of each division and your banner or pennant, and photos of the grand division officers. Show the visiting deaf what a grand body of men the N. F. S. D. is. Brooklyn is going to be there. She was the first to apply. The charge of looking after the photo and returning same will be \$1.00. A small sum when it is considered what a great deal of value will come from it. Send your photo in time and send it to Bro. K. B. Ayres, 11708 Detroit Avenue, Cleveland, O. If I should fail to be at Cleveland I will make proper arrangements to have the exhibit rightly placed and looked after.

Now, boys and girls, just one more word. Remember, I am with you and for you. Try and be for a little time, anyway, a booster. Help me make this a big exhibit. I can't offer you the prize I had hoped to give, because the deaf have failed to back me up as they should. The death of my good friend, Mr. William Wade, carried with it all hopes of a corn cup. But never mind, bring on your show stuff. Cleveland is a big city and will be full of tourists that will see the exhibit, for we will place it where it will be seen. The advertisement will be a good one for us all.

LYMAN M. HUNT.



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
The Band at Rehearsal.



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
1. Basketball Team. 2. Baseball Team.

Philadelphia.

The annual Strawberry Festival of the Pastoral Aid Society of All Souls' Church took place at All Souls' Hall, on Saturday evening, June 7th. The attendance was large and gratifying and the event was a success, both socially and financially. One of the amusing features of the evening was a short performance of a comedy entitled, "On Account of the Lobster." The cast of characters was as follows:

Mrs. Langton Jeanette King
Mr. Langton R. E. Underwood
Serina Mrs. V. King
Mr. Fiddler Wm. H. Lipsett

This company of amateur actors and actresses made an unusually good "hit," and all of them are among our best players.

The luscious berry and ice-cream and cakes were then served to all present, and following it, games were indulged in and the time spent socially until about eleven o'clock. During the evening frequent comment was made, by different persons about the event being the last of its kind in the old church building. The proceeds will be applied to the emergency fund of the new church.

On the same evening (June 7th), the Catholic deaf also held a similar festival at 1814 Green Street, but no details have been furnished us for this column, or we should be pleased to give this event longer mention.

The Rev. B. R. Allabough, of Cleveland, Ohio, a former Penn-

sylvanian, and one still by heart, we believe, was at All Souls' Church on Sunday afternoon, June 15th, and he preached the sermon.

On Saturday evening, May 31st, as Mr. Washington Houston and his friend, James McClintock, were walking along Main Street, Frankford, they espied a group of deaf people and surprised them. After mutual greetings were exchanged, Mr. Houston hospitably invited them to his home right near, where they spent about two hours pleasantly. Mr. Houston's ever-ready candy box made several rounds and doubtless added to the sweetness of the time. Besides Mr. Houston, Mr. McClintock, Mrs. Houston and her daughter, Mrs. Horace Shaw, the party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur E. Dorworth, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McGonigal, of Bustleton Pa.; George Porter, Misses Edna Wolf, Elsie Mitzel, and Paul Fauth, all of York, Pa.

On Sunday, June 1st, a number of deaf were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McGonigal, at their farm in Bustleton, Pa. All report a very pleasant visit. The party consisted of the following: Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur E. Dorworth, Misses Rachel Gilfrey, Laura Mueller, Sarah Silnutzer, Edna Wolf, and Elsie Mitzel, of York, Pa.; and Messrs. George Porter, Fred Griener, Milton Haines, Henry P. Friemel, and Paul Fauth, of York, Pa.

Mr. William A. Weaver, of this city, and Mrs. A. Martin, of Steelton, Pa., were married on April 6th last. We extend the pair our best congratulations.

Last Memorial Day (May 30th), by invitation, Miss Edith Ball, of Washington, Del., Miss Esther Rapaport, Miss Mary Ward, and Messrs. H. Strecker, John A. Roach, and Alexander S. McGhee, journeyed to Stone Harbor, N. J., to join a family picnic arranged by the Misses Frances and Emma Stuckert, of Doylestown, Pa., who are spending a month at the resort. The day was so charming and delightful that some of the party ventured into the water and enjoyed the early bathing.

Messrs. John D. Ziegler and Henry A. Coe, of New York, were among our visitors last week. Both of them viewed the new All Souls' Church now building and spoke in praise of it.

While lowering an awning at her home at 243 Washington Street, East Stroudsburg, about 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning, Mrs. Daniel Stemple made a misstep and fell headlong down the front step of the veranda.

Drs. Rosenkrans and Shull were summoned, and after a thorough examination discovered a bone to be broken in the right foot near the ankle.

The latest reports state that Mrs. Stemple is doing as well as could be expected under the conditions.

The above is from the Stroudsburg Press, and the accident happened two weeks ago. In consequence of it, Misses Nettie and Mae E. Stemple are at present with their mother at home.

Misses Edna Wolf and Elsie Mitzel, of York Pa., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dorworth while visiting in the city. Mr. Charles Partington went to Hartford, Conn., on May 29th last, and returned the following Sunday evening. He had the pleasure of meeting Dr. E. M. Gallaudet while there.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Rodgers spent Memorial Day at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with the latter's sister. They visited the

Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf, and one of the inmates, Mrs. Bayne, a former Philadelphian, made many inquiries about persons here.

Mr. S. G. Davidson was unable to give the lecture on the Tariff, as had been announced, before the Clerc Literary Association, on Thursday evening, 5th inst. Mrs. Sanders recounted her recent trip to Washington, D. C., and was followed by Mr. Culver Carpenter, of New York, who described the bull fights of Spain.

Holyoke.

Mrs. Philip Morin (nee Miss Anna McGowan), died of pneumonia, at the House of Mercy Hospital, in Pittsfield, Mass. She was graduated from the Rome Institution. She was married to Philip Morin June 20th, 1907. Her home before the marriage was in Syracuse, N. Y. All the Frats send their sympathy to her husband, for the loss of his beloved wife.

Arno Klopfer will go to Meriden, Ct., with thirty athletes and twenty ladies for the turnfest Saturday. He is a fine athlete and gymnast, and expects to bring home some prizes.

John E. Haggerty will go to Worcester, Mass., Saturday, to attend the meeting of the Committee of the picnic for Labor Day.

Miss Nellie Powers, of Worcester, was in Chicopee with Miss Louise Ledoux, and visited her friends in Springfield and Holyoke.

Holyoke Division, No. 26, N. F. S. D., passed one applicant June 7th, named Bernard Brunzell, of Springfield. It was voted that the Division be photographed in a group July 7th. The Frats (non residents) are requested to be present for their photograph. A degree work will be done to several new members who do not take part next month. The Division got a fine fraternity closet for their own from Larkin Soap Company.

Ernest Renzaine will give a lawn party at his home 749 Main Street, Springfield, July 3d. The affair will be in charge of Bros. Arno Klopfer, E. Renzaine and H. Marr.

The roll call of members at the last meeting was larger than for some time. There will be several new applications at the next meeting, July 5th.

NEMO.

The Wolcott Coombs Film.

Through the courtesy of Prof. Henry L. Virdin, the instructor of Walcott Coombs, the blind deaf-mute, and the Selig Polyscope Company, we are able to announce that we have secured the use of the Wolcott Coombs film for the Cleveland Moving Picture exhibition.

OSCAR H. REENSBURG.

Resolution of Sympathy.

The American Society of Deaf Artists, Chapter of the American Federation of Arts, tender to Mr. E. Elmer Hannan, a member of the organization the following:

RESOLUTION.

That the sympathy of the members be tendered to him in his bereavement over the loss of his father. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to him by the secretary; and that it be suitably inscribed on the minutes of the society. CHARLES W. FETSCHER, Secretary. JACQUES ALEXANDER, President.



NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF & DUMB.
Hours of Recreation.

Sudden Death on Street.

Mrs. Fannie Broderick, formerly Fannie Welch, forty-six years old, of 1879 Himrod Street, Ridgewood, was taken suddenly ill on the Street Sunday night, in front of 478 Woodward Avenue, Ridgewood, and before medical aid could arrive she died. It is thought that she was taken with a hemorrhage.

The Clark Athletics.

The installation of the new officers of the Clark Deaf-Mutes' A. A. took place on June 9th, in the club room. Remarks were made by the retiring and new officers, and were the best in the club's history.

The new officers are: President, Joseph Goldstein; Vice-President, A. H. Enger; Secretary, F. J. Haberstroh; Treasurer, Joseph Halpert; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. Schulman. L. Blumenthal, Wm. Greenbaum and Ludwig Fischer were elected to fill the vacancies in the Executive Committee.

President Goldstein appointed the following committees: Board of Trustees—Louis Baker (Chairman), Peter Kempf, I. Blumenthal.

Finance Committee—L. Fischer (Chairman), S. Rosenberg, J. Rothstein.

Entertainment Committee—A. Mirbach (Chairman), H. Gillen, A. Pfandler, L. Breslau, A. Tinglino.

Harry A. Gillen, until recently a pupil in the 67th Street School, is the latest valuable addition to our fold.

F. J. HABERSTROH, Secretary.

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200 WEST 11TH STREET
New York

Authority of "Society for the Welfare of the Jewish Deaf."

BULLETIN

OF THE
Hebrew Congregation of the Deaf

SERVICES—At Fifth Avenue and 43d Street Temple, every Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Brooklyn Branch at Putnam Avenue Temple, every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MEETINGS AND SOCIALS—At Madison Avenue and 65th Street Temple, every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, mostly free.

PROGRAM.

Tuesday, June 24—Closing social and games.

PICNIC AND GAMES

OF THE
ALPHABET ATHLETIC CLUB

Ulmer Park Athletic Field

—ON—

Saturday, June 28, 1913

Gates open at 1 P.M.
"Play Ball" at 2:30

MUSIC BY PROF. HILGEMAN

Tickets, - - - - Twenty-five Cents

—BASEBALL GAME—

ALPHABETS vs. KNIGHTS OF DE L'EPEE

—TRACK EVENTS—

300 yards dash 880 yards run
One mile run Three mile run

Gold, silver and bronze medals. Liberal handicaps to novices. Entrance fee, 25 cents for each event.

SILVER LIVING CUP will be presented to the club scoring the highest number of points, counting 5 points for first place, 3 points for second place and 1 point for third place.

Fat Man's Race Games for Ladies
First and second prizes. No entrance fee.

ARRANGEMENT COMMITTEE

THOS. J. COSGROVE, Chairman
HENRY A. SCHERER JOHN BOHLMAN, JR.
JACOB FRIEDMAN ISAAC ZWICKER
LOUIS KERNER

All communications should be addressed to Henry A. Scherer, 416 East 16th Street, New York City, or to the Chairman, 37 Douglas Street, Brooklyn.

DIRECTIONS—From "Old" Brooklyn Bridge, take West End Line or Bath Beach "L" train, stop off at Ulmer Park and then walk to Athletic Field.

24th Year OUTING AND GAMES

—OF THE—
LEAGUE OF ELECT SURDS

—AT—

Ulmer Park

ATHLETIC FIELD

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1913

GATES OPEN AT 1 P.M.

GAMES BEGIN AT 2:30 P.M.

Music by Prof. B. Hilgeman

Tickets, - - - - 25 Cents

[Particulars Later.]

The Deaf-Mutes' Union League

143 West 125th Street

COURSE OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

Thursday, June 19—Whist Party—25 cents.

Refreshments on Saturdays only. The events are to take place at 8:15 P.M.

GOOD PRIZES.

THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

Xavier Deaf-Mute Club
Brooklyn De l'Epee Society

M. R. McCarthy, S.J., Director

Sunday evening, June 23d—Combined Closing Reception, Knights of Columbus Institute, Hanson Pl. and S. Portland Ave., Brooklyn. Entertainment for all! All welcome! At door, 25 cents. Vote! The most popular lady? Silver cup the prize.

FRANK VETTER, Chairman.

24th Year SECOND ANNUAL PICNIC AND GAMES

Knights of De l'Epee
New York Council, No. 2.
ULMER PARK

Gates open at 1 P.M.
Ball Game, 2:15 P.M.

SILENT KNIGHTS vs. ALPHABETS

TRACK EVENTS

100 yd. Run 1 Mile Relay Race
440 yd. Run 3 Mile Run

Gold, silver and bronze medals awarded. Entrance fee, 25 cents; Relay Race, 50 cents; 50 yards Run for Ladies and Children (Free).

ARRANGEMENT COMMITTEE

JOHN J. MALONE, Chairman
RICHARD BIRMINGHAM, Sec'y. ARTHUR O'CONNOR, Treas.
FRANK J. VALLEY FRANK COSTELLO.

All communications should be addressed to Richard Birmingham, 14 Jones Street New York City.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1913

MUSIC BY NOVAK'S ORCHESTRA.

Tickets, - - - - Twenty-five Cents

DIRECTIONS—From "Old" Brooklyn Bridge, take West End Line or Bath Beach "L" train, stop off at Ulmer Park and then walk to Athletic Field.

Reserved all Rights.

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JOIN THE

National Association of the Deaf

Initiation fee \$1.00 Annual dues 50 cents
Send \$1.00 to

S. M. FREEMAN, Treasurer,
CAVE SPRING, GA.

THIS space is reserved for
BROOKLYN DIVISION, No 23
N. F. S. D.

AT
ULMER PARK
ATHLETIC FIELD

AUGUST 23D, 1913

[Particulars later.]